

Abstract

The degradation resistance properties of native starch are studied *in vitro* using a photometrical method. The reducing sugars, formed by the enzymatic degradation of the starch molecules, form complexes with 3,5-dinitro salicylate, the concentration of which can be 5 spectrophotometrically determined. The method has exhibited good accuracy and high reproducibility. The obtained results can be used to predict the enzymatic degradation behaviour *in vivo*, e.g. for predicting the degradation profile of various native starch formulations.